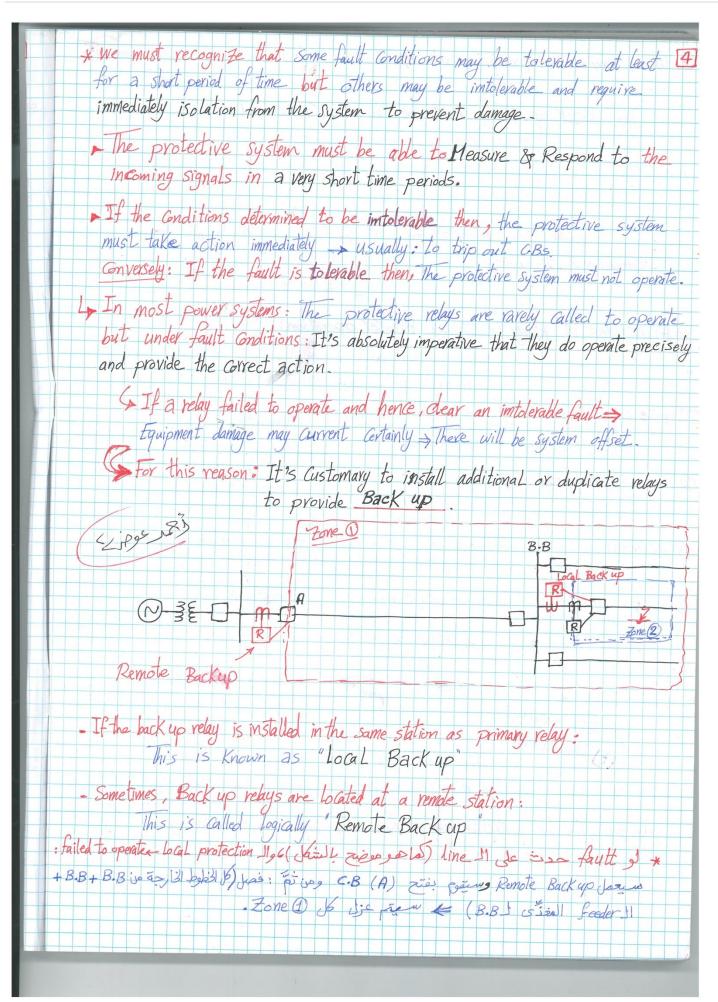
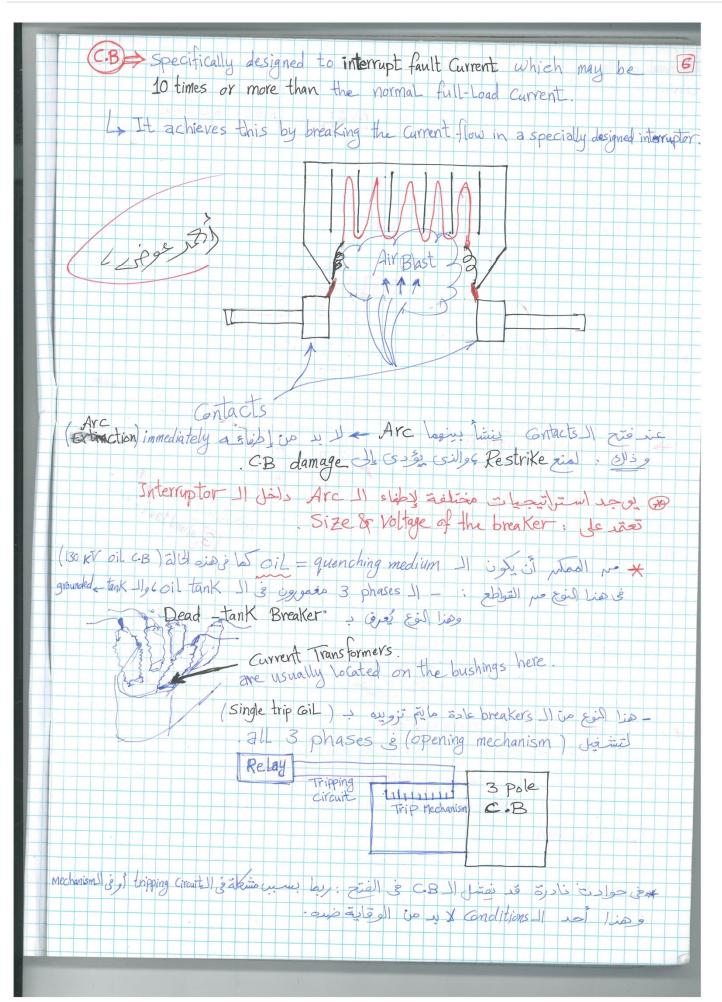
protection (igus)
lec.1: Elements of power System protection
Power System II we I'm use sign approtective Relay *
Generation = system Il s) = 16 de is 30 k
Generation = system Il sistibule is in protection = protection = Distribution = system Il sistibulion = system Il sistibulion = system Il sistibulion = system Il sistem in system Il sistem in system Il sistem in system Il sistem in system Il sistem Il sist
utilization I Relay technicians & Engineers:
(protective circuits) I (Installation, Test & alibration) we residence the
2 System operators:
Jas de a se le
operation of protective Relays Respond = elisa interrupt
[3] Planners & Syslem designers:
protection scheme to be installed de sax power system) mars of the
El Company Management:
Customers 1 Power supply 11 as 13 de Protection 11 / 15 cms
5 man be in Jose of protection scheme : dish #
: Wh as a Extensive Damage to power Equipment: as will is still us
1 D High repair Cost. 1 D Long outage times.
protection! onic ab staff I when the property you power system I. 1116 *
Francisco exacts the natortion schemes to work precisely ago, in it is as is not
protection scheme initiate action to: If prevent equipment damage. Physical Awad prevent injury to personnel.
III prevent equipment damage. Ahmed Alaula
2) prevent injury to personnel. (in) animus
3 protect the public.
Al Reduce Cotomer outage to a minimum.
. power system البرام يستم وبينا قيس تطبيعات المجاه protective Rebys ا تحديد وبينا قيس من البرام بين عن البرام الم
I protective schemes. 2 Different types of relays. := == == **
Manufacturer I una cetis protective Relay II. specific design *
. zulo o lei de e mill solid state technology ano is changes of updates in so is in its

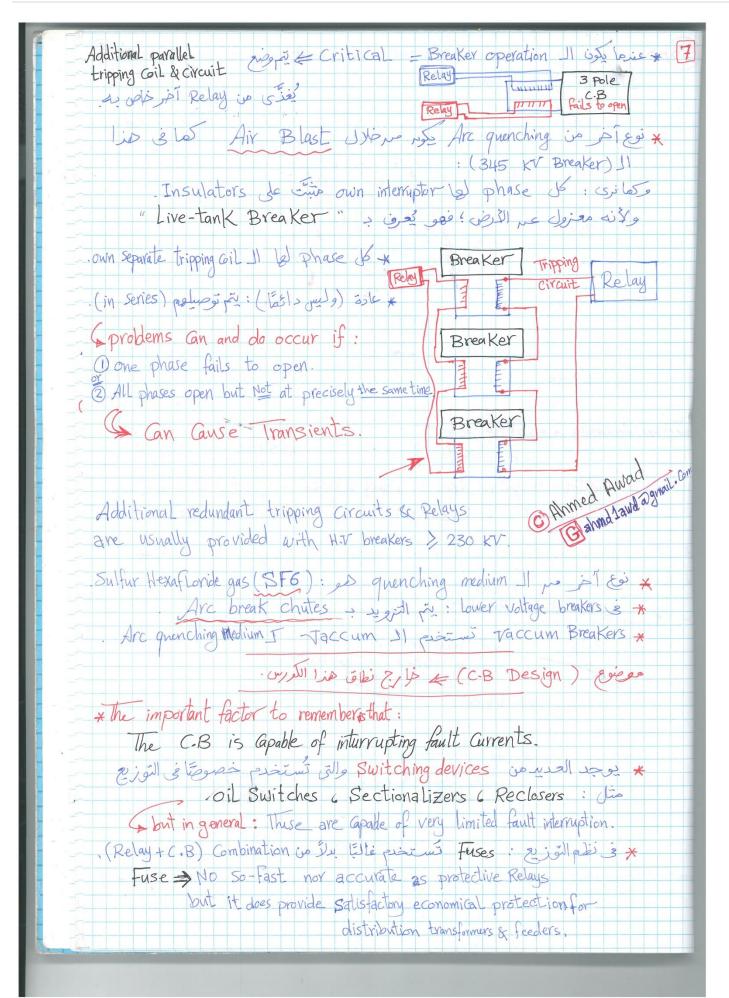
Why protection is necessary de "Jei obi etelle poein and and on 3 x
". Some of the general philosophy involved in the protection schemes is "
protection touches all parts of the power system: it is the the power system:
- General Knowledge of all of these areas - : قَنْ يَكُونُ لَنِي الْمُشَاهِينِ : -
- very detailed Knowledge in -at least- one particular area.
(Generation, Transmission, Distribution كغ في العنام عندها بالفعل برامج تدريبية تغطى العنامة المعالمة
وكل هذه البوامج كتضن مراجعة على العام العالم العالم على العام العالم الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا
HA why do we need a protective scheme?
The primary objective of all power system is to maintain Continuity of service
to all Customers
> when abnormal Gnotition do accur The protection equipment must function so asto:
1- Reduce damage to the minimum.
2-Minimize the outage times to all customers.
Causes of Abnormat Gooditions
* خدرت نتيج له واحد أو اكتر من العوامل التالية ، * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
1 Natural Events: Lightning - wind - Ice - Earthquake - Five - Explosions -
Falling trees - Flying Objects.
2 Physial Accidents: For example: Animals or people Coming in the contact
with live equipment or a Contractor
digging into underground Gbles-
3 Equipment Failure: For example: A breakdown of insulation in atvansformer.
Misoperation: For example: The operator closed a C.B to energize
a line which is still solidly grounded.
NE ales & Fault de constitue Abnormal Conditions I air &
(a) phase wire & Ground of (one phase wire & another) (5.c connection)
: (d) sais + lim ação à (Dramatic increase): à als sais Fault 1! zelas x
Increase in heat produced in the Conductor > The main Gase of damage.
$Heat = I^2R$

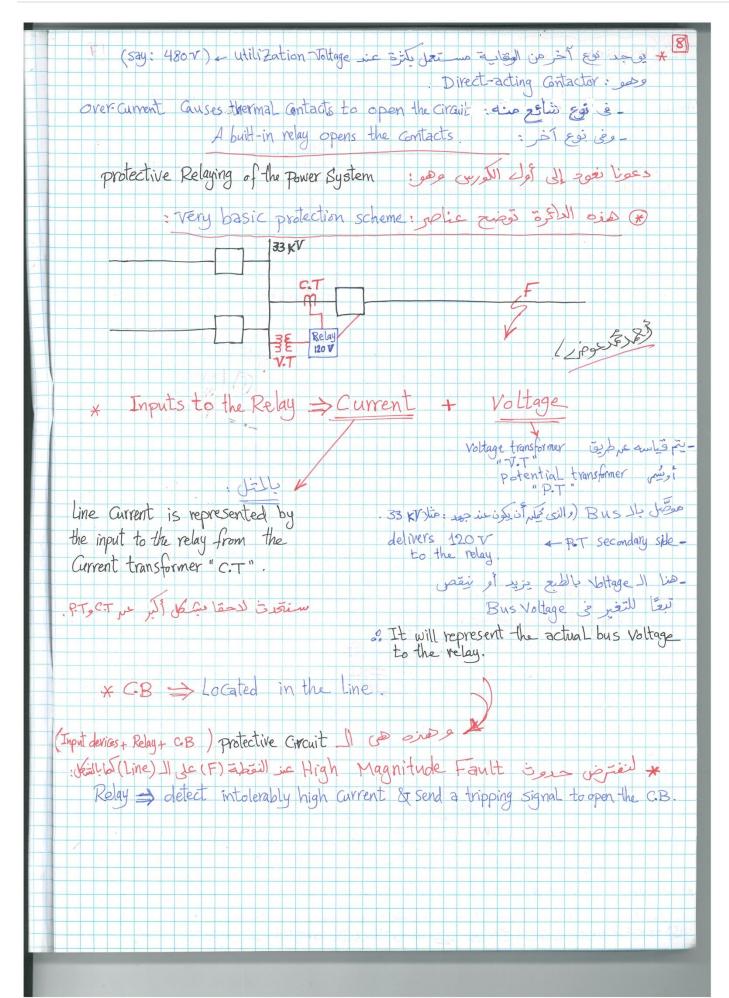
The actual magnitude of fault Current depends on: O The automotive power available to feed into the fault. 2) The resistance to flow that is the impedance between the fault & the source of power supply.	3
The Total Impedance is made up of: 1- Resistance of the fault itself. 2- Resistance & Reactance (Impedance) of line Conductors. 3- Impedance of any transformers or reactors in the circuit. 4- Impedance of generators.	
System designer I listage task of action which is installed must be apable of handling the fault current.	
If CB = undersize > Guld be completely destroyed when trying to clear a heavy fautt current. Ahmed Awad However, As you Know:	
Over Current isnot the only effect resulting from fault anditions. For example: A fault in a generator -> Could Guse a serious change to system conditions such as: Set Effects on System of Generator fault:	
1 - Under Voltage. 2 - A Charge in Power & power Factor. 3 - A charge in direction of Current & power flow.	3
5. A change in Frequency. 5. A change in Temperature inside the generator. 6. physical Movement (for example: the generator windings). Tim Sure you can think of others and these years changing conditions	
I'm Sure you can think of others and these very changing conditions which allow the relays to sense & detect the presence of a fault. ** Most relays use one Current - Relay but, often several these changing Frequency	r factor
Current Relay to determine whether the fault anditions is acceptable or not.	

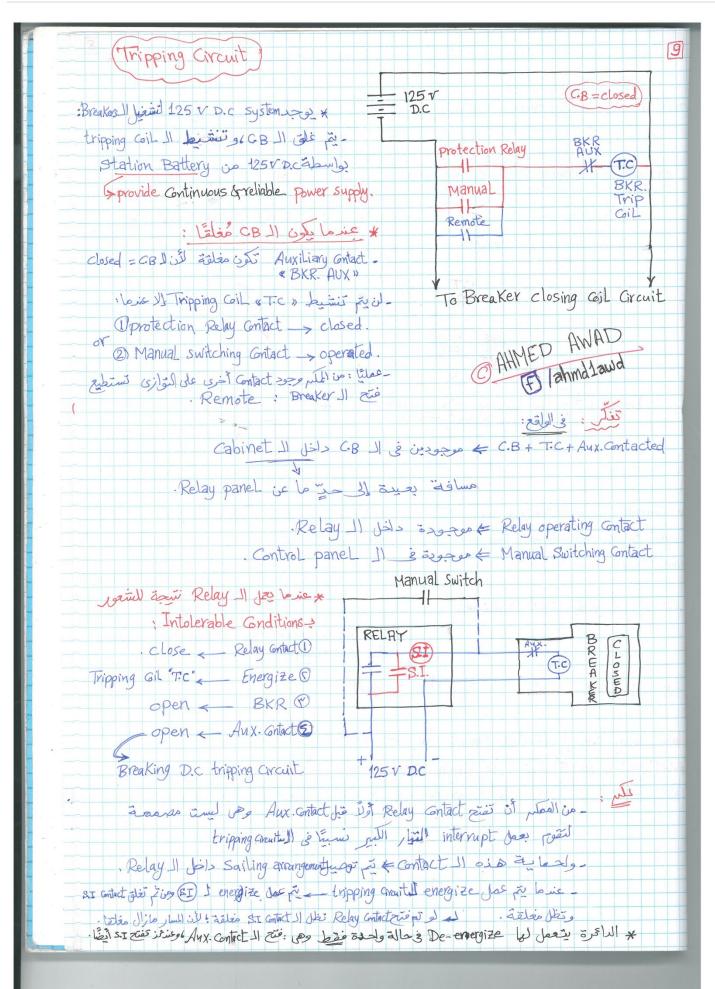


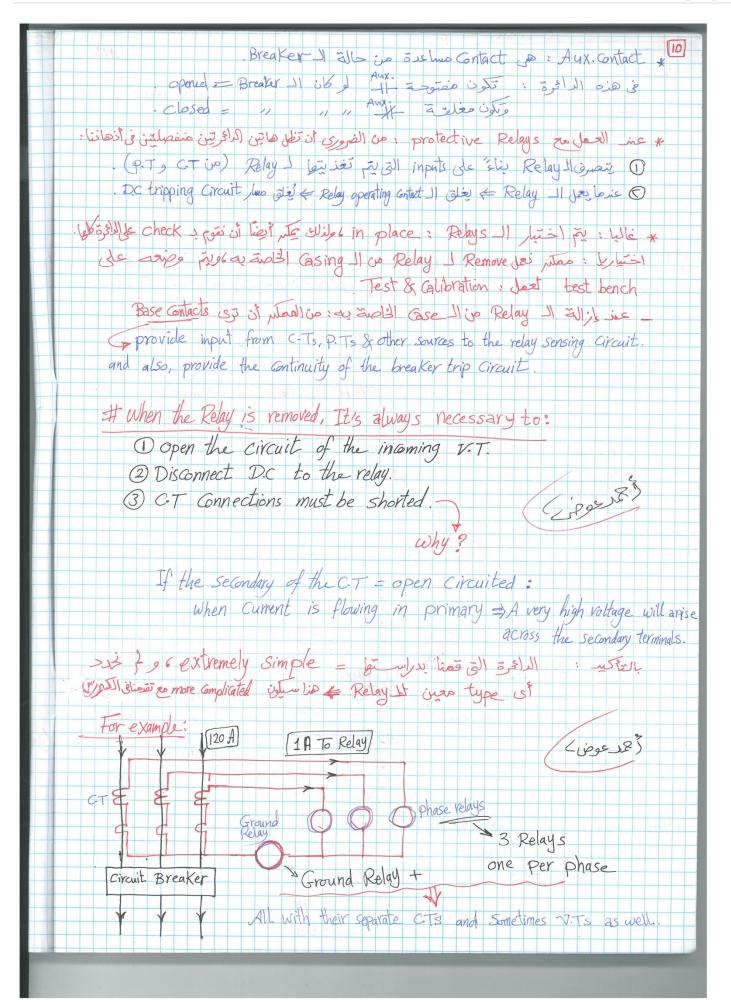
** When remote back up relays operate > They will generally isolate a larger area 5 from the system & So, Cause a loss of power supply to more customers. The Back up Relay must be correctly co-ordinated. So, the delay allow primary protective schemes to operate first. only in the case of failure of the primary protection: will the back-up relay need to operate. Pemember of this point: We 're looking only on the basic philosophy behind protective schemes.
Principles of Relay & Circuit Breaker operation:
coratective schemes a insimul Relays I is adition of use elist a is also las x
cogic I wis sin Rehus II about the
DInputs will represent: Current or Voltage or Frequency or perhaps other values which exist in the Inputs protective circuit at any instant in time.
2 The Relay Measures these values. Measurement
and then:
3 determines if the circuit operating anditions Determination are within normal parameters.
a - under normal operating conditions => output = Zero. Output
Gntrol Circuit II is operating signal = output & intolerable fault = 222 in - (usually D.c Volts)
(usually D.c Volts)
موحد أو أكثر المحافظة tripping signal المعندية والمحافظة المعافظة المعافظة tripping signal المحافظة المعافظة المحافظة ا
E ahmd lawd . Small low Vottage Control device - Relay
. Integrable part of the high voltage high Current power system & CB
- In fact, For the protective relay to have any impact on the power system:
It must be Gualed with a switching device.
Alarm sleet Relays II point love: Lis co sline was
It must command a switching operation for action who

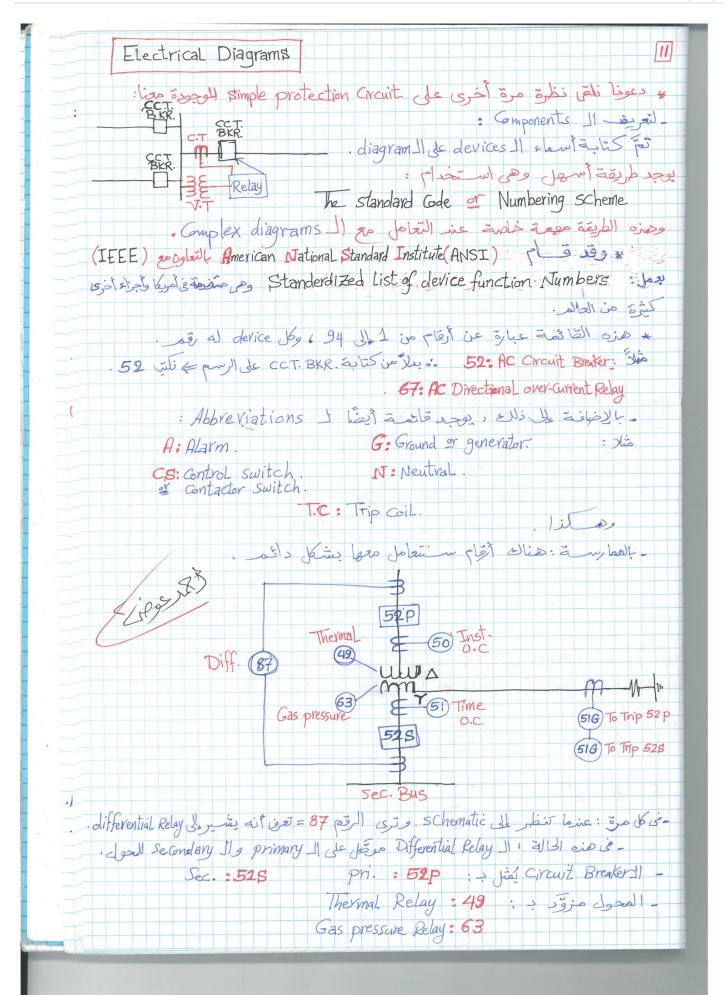


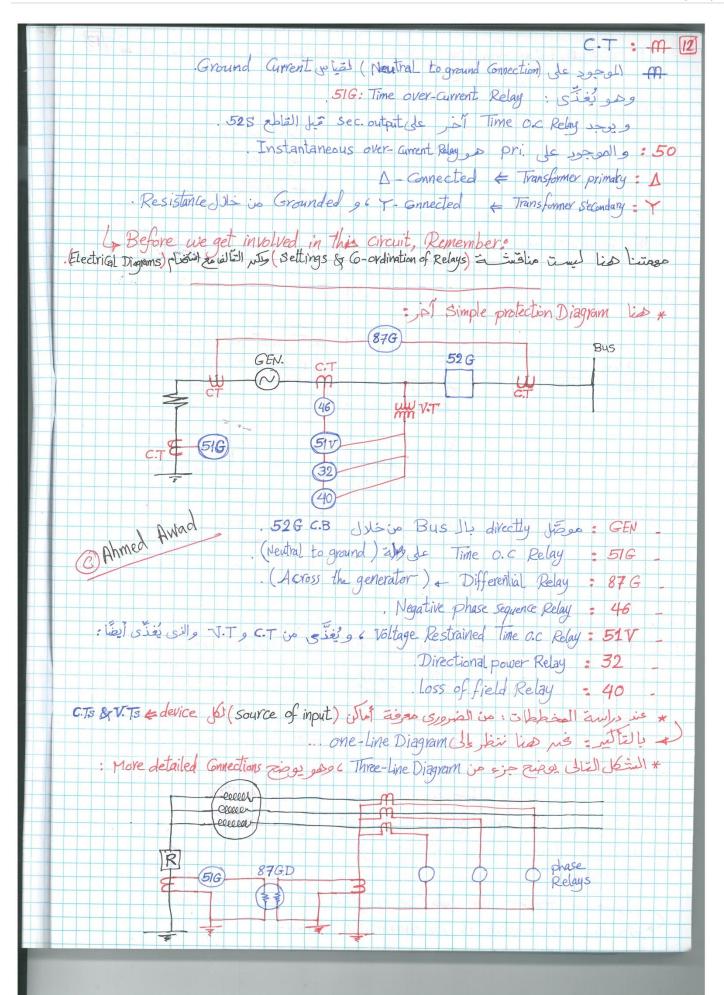


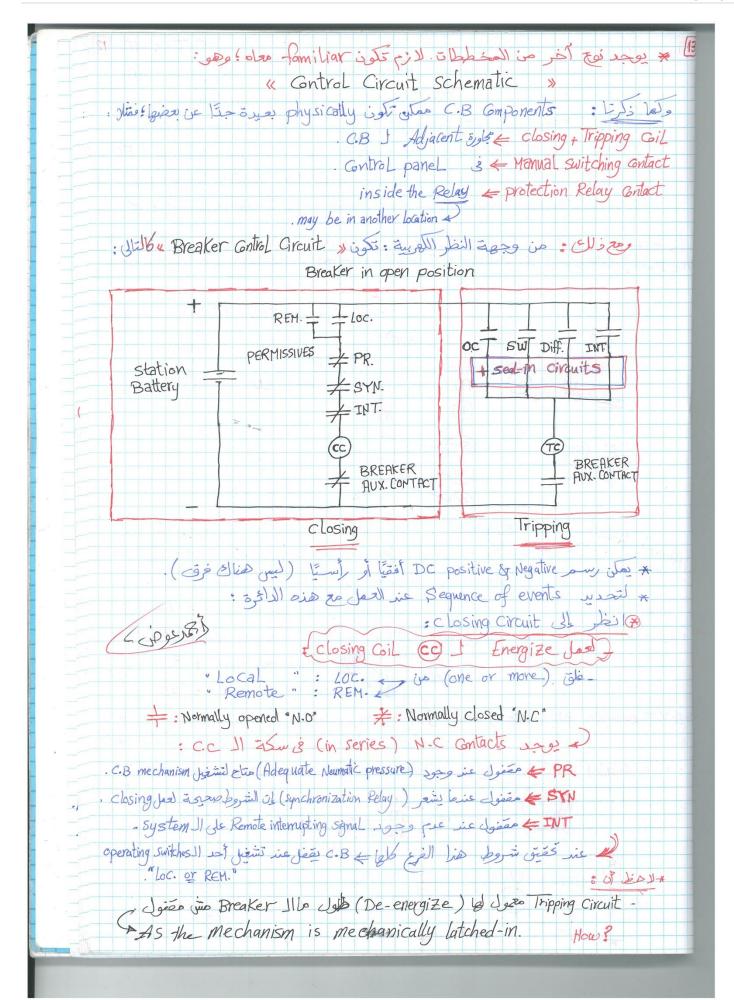


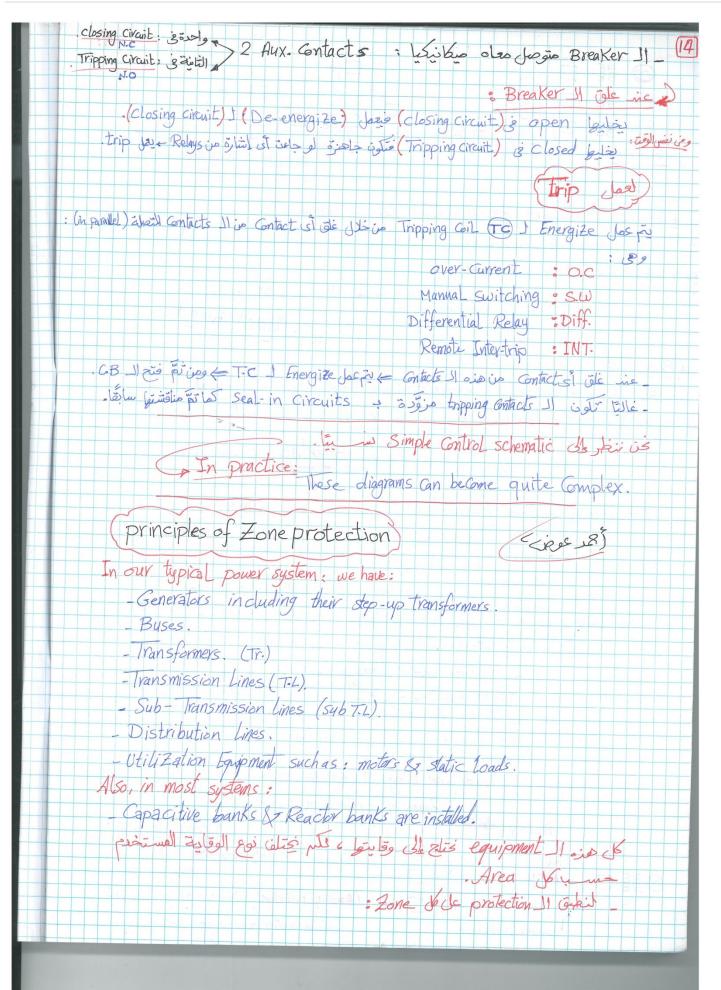


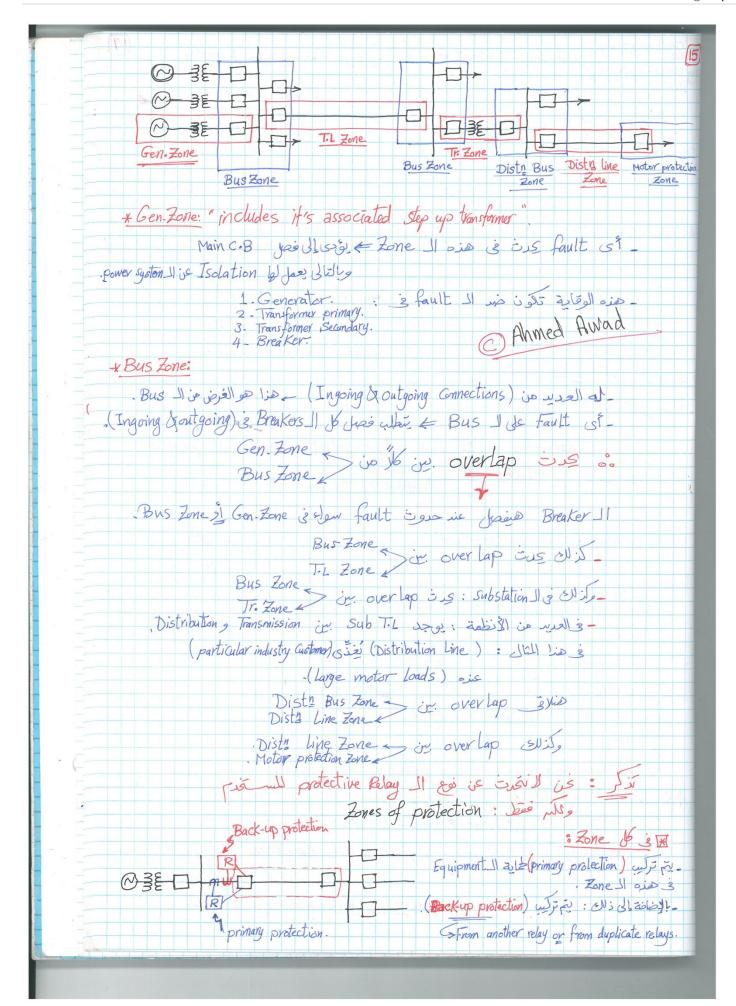




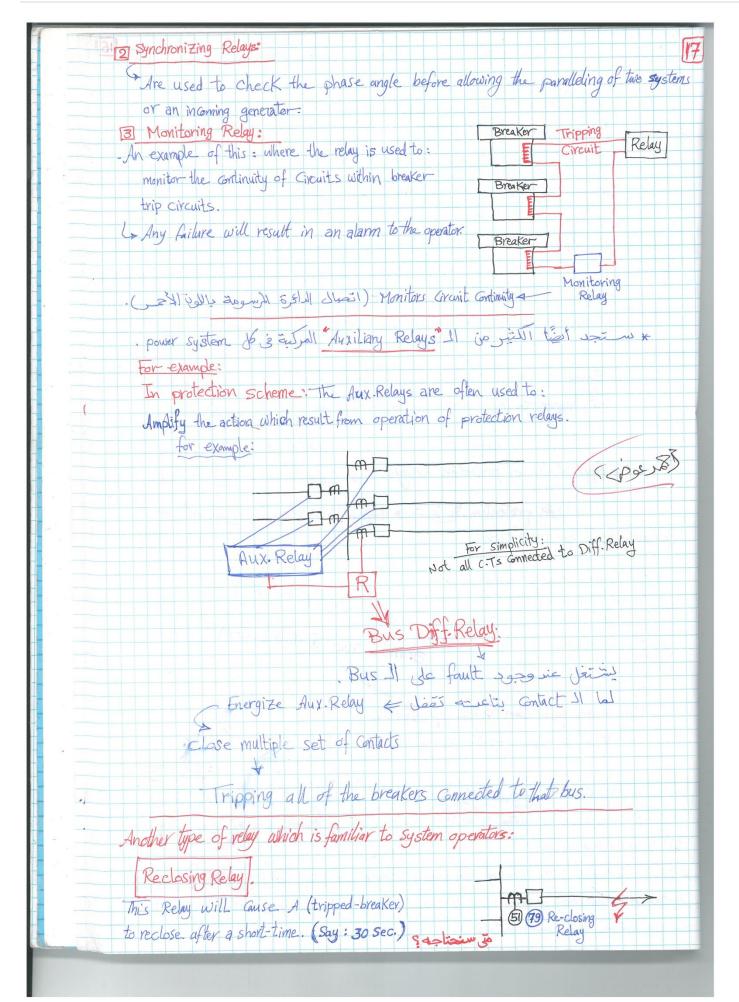








	الم الكورس: سوف نغيظر الحاج كان الح Zones بنفا حيل كثيري الم
	(protective schemes & Relay 1) shirt: a why come
	Configuration included in current practice.
# Cou)	se will Guer:
	1 Generator protection.
	2) Transformer, Reactor & Capacitor protection.
	3. Bus protection.
	4 Motor protection.
	5 line protection (Transmission, Sub-Transmission, Distribution).
	© pilot protection.
	7 System slability including Re-closing & Load-shedding.
	م قبل دراسه خالای:
	Some of Basic Technology & Fundamentals: 500) is \$1 50 %.
	what happens to the power system under fault Goditions?
	protective Relays (s ski is : W
	« Applications of protective Relays »: Well &: z ilalizations
	is protection I is a price who Relays I saw #
Relai	s used for protection:
	1 Over-Voltage Relays.
	under-Voltage Kelays.
	Jover-Current Relays. (L. P. 9 CM)
	Directional Relays. ahmd Lawd a gmail. Com Distance Relays.
	Differential Relays.
	m Sure you can think of others.
	- سنتكم عمر هزد الأنواع وي بتقع في الكورس - إلى متاء الله
	وهع ذ لاغ و
¥	يعجد أنواع أخرى هن اله Relays الوهايية في الد System الوهايية الوهاية الوها
	i jin power system 1 2 imisely e a neo Relays 1 ais i de out
	gulating Relay:
* A Typical	example is the type of relay used to change the taps on a transformer.
* Another	egulating relay is that used to the governer set point on generating equipment
una so,	Control the power output.



(clear & Isolate). fault ال عن نريد ازالة وعزل ال fault ال	[8]
High Voltage flashover to ground Lightning II un T.L de faults II is it is in the	
over- Voltage في over- arrent de (CB trip) dl دوي و fault current	
عرم ال عال عرفة بطبيعته ع ويزول بمجرد عا اله Breaker الله عالم على على الله عنه عالم الله عالم الله عنه عالم ا	
(Normal saye distributione a caral fault 11)	
(Reclosing Relay) Julia in Reclosed & C.B 30	
ماذا لو كان الـ permanent = fault المثلا: سقوط نشجرة على الـ T.L . (مثلا : سقوط نشجرة على الـ T.L .	
oratection ! :.	
- After several attempts to close -> The relay Locks out.	
Reclosing Last july able abus when a	
we will look at all this material in far greater depth in future lectures :)	
: Operators & Relay personnel: - Tabinol & mall see &	
# How to measure the level of performance of the relays?	
Saplasi lavie zwa kin protection system Il Jazem de	
(Regular Mainterance & Testing) = يورية جدًا لتؤكد أن الـ Rebuys عنها يُطلب منها ذلك.	
من ليس كافيًا - فتاح أنضا إلى معرفة الأداء الفعلى لـ Relay ل يعاد حدوث	
(Actual Fault Conditions)	
* بعد أي حادثة: من الفيوري جدًا (تسجيل + تحليل) كل المعلومات المتعلقة بها.	
. (Operation by Relay departments) بين كل من (Operation by Relay departments) . عندا التخليل بيتطلب تنسبيقًا وتعاونًا جبدًا بين كل من	\mp
#In most Companies: Ahmed Alwad	
The operation of protection scheme will be classified as Greet only when	
the following anditions have been met:	
1) At least: one of the primary relays operated Correctly.	
2) None of the back-up relays operated to trip for the fault.	
3 The faulty area was properly isolated in the time expected.	
*Incorrect operation:	
1 Isolation of non-fault area.	
2) Failure to isolate trouble area.	
	1

